

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 057 964

RC 005 854

AUTHOR Beale, Calvin L.
TITLE Estimated Population in Rural "Nonreservation" Indian Groups in the United States, 1960.
INSTITUTION Economic Research Service (DOA), Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE Mar 68
NOTE 19p.
EDRS PRICE MF-\$0.65 HC-\$3.29
DESCRIPTORS *American Indians; *Census Figures; *Economic Status; *Federal Aid; *Rural Population

ABSTRACT

Population figures from the 1960 census for rural nonreservation Indians in counties having at least 100 such Indians are listed by state and by county. Historical and economic sketches are provided for most groups. The purpose of the report is to identify Indian groups that have never received Federal attention, groups for whom Federal responsibility has ended, or groups for whom a considerable deficiency in Federal services exists in comparison with programs for other tribes. (JH)

ESTIMATED POPULATION IN RURAL "NONRESERVATION" INDIAN GROUPS IN THE
UNITED STATES, 1960

The list below gives the 1960 population -- enumerated or estimated -- of rural nonreservation Indians in counties having at least 100 such Indians.

The degree of Federal connection of American Indian groups, and the extent and variety of services that they receive from the government, varies widely. For some the Federal government has no responsibility and has never had any. Other groups have been in reservation status in the past, but this connection -- and the services that went with it -- has been terminated. Other groups have reserved lands of some type, but receive little in the way of Federal attention. In yet other instances, the reservation status has ended -- or has never existed -- but services are still supplied by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

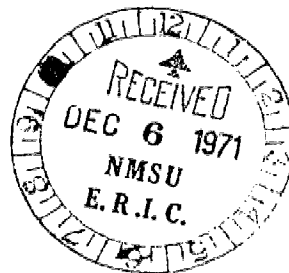
The intent in this list has been to identify groups that have never had a Federal connection, or for whom the Federal connection has ended, or for whom a considerable deficiency in service exists in comparison with programs for other tribes. In the vicinity of many reservations there live Indians from the reservation tribe who are still accessible to reservation and tribal services. Such groups have not been included in this list. Thus the list is not presented as incontestably definitive. No one person or Federal agency has adequate information about all of the groups -- not even the Bureau of Indian Affairs. If program work is to be undertaken with any of the groups, it would be necessary to seek further information from local authorities first.

Where the list specifies "rural Indians" there are also urban Indians in the County.

ALABAMA

Escambia County.--471 Indians (1960 Census). These people are mixed blood descendants of the Creek Indians who did not go to Oklahoma. They have no connection with or support from the Federal government, although they did win a small claim against the Federal government in recent years for past seizures of their land. They are of mixed white and Indian ancestry with a few families also having some Negro descent. Most of the group lives about six miles north of the town of Atmore. They are typically poor part-time farmers. They have their own churches and still have a segregated elementary school. They have revived some dancing and handicraft work and would like some Federal assistance in restoring Fort Mims -- which was the site of a noted massacre in 1813 -- to make a tourist attraction out of this place.

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ALABAMA (Cont'd)

Washington County.--283 Indians. This number represents part of a larger tri-racial group of people living in central and southern Washington County who are locally known as "Cajans". Some of the Indian descent of the Cajans can be traced to the Creek Indians of Escambia County, and there have been contacts between the leadership of the two populations in recent years. However, the Cajans are a separate population. They are of very low social and economic status. Most of them live in rather isolated piney woods country on dirt roads that are away from the main highways. Several years ago a minister in Mobile, Alabama contacted Bill Seabron of the Secretary's Office regarding possible discrimination in the furnishing of the 4-H Club services to these people. The group extends down into northern Mobile County, but those who were listed as Indian in the 1960 Census, appeared in Washington County. In 1950, 1158 people were enumerated as Indian or Cajan in Washington County, and this figure is a better estimate of the total community than is the 1960 figure.

ALASKA

There are no reservations in the State of Alaska. But all of the native Indian, Eskimo and Aleut peoples of Alaska are eligible for the services of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

ARIZONA

Arizona has the largest Indian population of any State, but for purposes of this compilation all are considered to be reservation-connected.

ARKANSAS

There are no communities of Indians in the State of Arkansas. There are some individual families in the State, most of whom have moved in from Oklahoma, but no county in the State has as many as 100 Indians.

CALIFORNIA

Most of the Indians in California were not grouped in reservations that provided a land base for the group. The great majority were eventually given small scattered "rancherias" which are basically nothing but residential homesites. A recent report of the California State Advisory Commission on Indian Affairs states that California Indians have been excluded from most Federal programs for Indians. Because of this condition, all rural California Indians except those stated in the State Advisory Commission's report to be receiving full services are included in the listing below.

CALIFORNIA (Cont'd)

Alpine County.--180 Indians. These Indians, presumably of the Washoe Tribe comprise 45 percent of the total population of this county -- the smallest county in the State.

Amador County.--115 Indians.

Butte County.--400 rural Indians.

Calaveras County.--115 Indians.

Colusa County.--100 Indians.

Del Norte County.--540 rural Indians. Mostly Hoopa and Yurok Indians, partly on a reservation, on which most of the Federal activity is said to be restricted to land trusteeship.

Fresno County.--Several hundred rural Indians.

Humboldt County.--About 2,000 rural Indians. Mostly Hoopa and Yurok Indians. Socio-economic conditions said to be superior to those of most Indians.

Imperial County.--About 800 rural Indians.

Inyo County.--1,000 rural Indians.

Kern County.--About 400 rural Indians.

Kings County.--160 Indians.

Lake County.--430 Indians.

Lassen County.--100 rural Indians.

Madera County.--400 Indians.

Mariposa County.--110 Indians.

Mendocino County.--1,000 rural Indians. Various tribes, mostly on the Round Valley Reservation, on which most of the Federal activity is said to be restricted to land trusteeship.

Merced County.--150 rural Indians.

Modoc County.--170 Indians.

Mono County.125 Indians.

CALIFORNIA (cont'd)

Monterey County.--About 300 rural Indians.

Placer County.--240 Indians.

Plumas County.--140 Indians.

Riverside County.--Perhaps 1,000 rural nonreservation Indians.

Sacramento County.--100-200 rural Indians.

San Bernardino County.--Several hundred rural nonreservation Indians.

San Diego County.--Several hundred rural Indians.

Shasta County.--700 rural Indians.

Siskiyou County.--500 rural Indians.

Sonoma County.--800 rural Indians.

Tehama County.--100 rural Indians.

Trinity County.--170 Indians.

Tulare County.--600 rural Indians. About 200 of these are on the Tule River Reservation, an area on which Federal activity is said to be primarily limited to land trusteeship.

Tuolumne County.--About 100 rural Indians.

COLORADO

The rural Indians of Colorado are on or adjacent to the Ute Mountain and Southern Ute reservations. No unaffiliated groups known.

CONNECTICUT

There are no rural Indian groups of as many as 100 persons in the State of Connecticut.

DELAWARE

Kent County.--130 Indians. These people are a tri-racial mixture living principally near Dover in a community called Cheswold. They are often locally known as Moors. They claim descent from the Nanticoke tribe. For many years they have lived as a separate population group and had their own elementary school.

DELAWARE (Cont'd)

Sussex County.--411 Indians. These people are also Nanticokes. They have some relationship with the Moors of Kent County, and are familiar with them, but are essentially a separate group. They live principally in an area known as Indian Hundred. They have had a history of separate schools and in some years have conducted annual pow-wows as a means of preserving Indian tradition and attracting tourists. Their general economic and social conditions are between that of the local white and Negro populations.

FLORIDA

There are no enumerated rural Indian groups in the State other than the Federally connected Seminole Indians. An estimated 350 people near Citra in Marion County claim Choctaw descent and have a "chief", but have never been listed as Indian in the Federal censuses.

GEORGIA

There are no Indian groups in Georgia.

HAWAII

There are no Indian groups in Hawaii.

IDAHO

All Indians considered to be reservation-connected.

ILLINOIS

There are no rural Indian groups in Illinois.

INDIANA

There are no rural Indian groups with as many as 100 persons in Indiana.

IOWA

All rural Indians considered to be reservation-connected.

KANSAS

All rural Indian groups considered to be reservation-connected.

KENTUCKY

There are no Indian communities. However, some families within the white population of McCreary County, who claim Cherokee descent, have within the last year been attempting to organize themselves. (See Tennessee.)

LOUISIANA

Allen Parish.--180 Indians. This is the Coushatta Indian tribe, living mainly about 4 miles north of Elton. Some of the Coushatta still speak their native language. There is still some handicraft work among them. The Congregationalists have a mission among them. Social and economic conditions are fair. They have attended public schools since 1949.

Lafourche Parish.--140 Indians. Terrebonne Parish.--1900 Indians.

These Indians in these two Parishes are the Houma Indians. They are of mixed racial ancestry and are sometimes referred to by the white population as Sabines. They speak French and live primarily along the bayous. Many of them are engaged in fishing, and trapping for a living. The general level of income and housing and other conditions has not been good, and until recent years no public schools were furnished for them. But in the last few years a separate school for them has operated in the town of Houma. There might be a potential for assisting these people with their fishing and trapping operations either through individual loan or cooperative arrangement. Most of them are landless, and were described in 1950 by an Interior Department official as "severely exploited" in their fishing and trapping.

Plaquemines Parish.--100 rural Indians are in this Parish, living in Ward 7. I am not sure of their identity but they may simply be an outlying group of the Houma.

Rapides Parish.--150 Indians. This group of people are principally white and Negro ancestry but with some genuine Choctaw Indian descent as well. They live in Ward 7 of the Parish in a little community of their own known as Clifton. Until the last two or three years they have had a segregated elementary school of their own and none of them went to high school. They depended, until recent years on employment with a large timber company. But this work has now given out. The people are locally known to the general white and Negro population by the uncomplimentary term, "Redbones". They have their own church organization. Water supply conditions have been very primitive and unsanitary.

MAINE

Aroostook County.--500 Indians. These are thought to be Malecite Indians, a tribe that is principally Canadian located. No information about their situation. They are scattered, with the largest group in Houlton Town.

Penobscot County.--375 rural Indians. This is the Penobscot tribe living principally on a state Indian reservation. They have a tribal government of their own, subject to the state of Maine, but have no Federal support. The principal settlements are on islands in the Penobscot River -- at Oldtown and on Old Lincoln and Old Lennon Islands. There has been some retention of the Algonquian language. Social and economic conditions are not adequate.

Washington County.--560 rural Indians. This is the Passamaquoddy tribe. About 3/5 of these live on a State reservation similar to that of the Penobscot, and the remainder live in unorganized territory. There are two principal settlements. One at Point Pleasant and the other near Princeton. Like the Penobscot, the Indian speech is still retained by some of the tribes.

MARYLAND

There are no Indian communities in Maryland.

MASSACHUSETTS

Barnstable County.--300 rural Indians. These are the Mashpee Indians, living principally in Mashpee Town. They are considerably mixed with white and Negro ancestry. In the recent past they have lived by fishing, oystering, cranberry picking and basket making, although these conditions may have changed.

Dukes County.--125 Indians. This group, of Wampanoag descent, is usually known as the Gay Head Indians and lives in Gay Head Town of Martha's Vineyard Island. They have a considerable mixture of white and Negro descent. The area is a resort area and the group has considerable contact with tourists in the summer months.

MICHIGAN

Allegan County.--120 Indians, Berrien County.--150 Indians, and Van Buren County.--160 Indians. Scattered population of the Pakagon Potawatomi Band. Largest concentration in Hartford Township of Van Buren County.

Ottawa and Chippewa Indians along the northwestern coast of the Lower Peninsula:

There are somewhat more than 1,000 rural nonreservation Indians scattered in the following counties. The largest single concentration is about 100 in Sutton's Bay Township of Leelanau County. In a report to Congress in 1952, the Bureau of Indian Affairs had no information available on the socio-economic conditions of these groups.

Antrim County.--117 Indians.

Charlevoix County.--223 Indians.

Emmet County.--160 rural Indians.

Grand Traverse County.--105 rural Indians.

Leelanau County.--210 Indians.

Manistee County.--120 rural Indians.

Chippewa and Ottawa Indians in the Upper Peninsula:

Delta County.--175 Indians, Mackinac County 175 Indians.

MINNESOTA

No counties with 100 or more rural nonreservation Indians.

MISSISSIPPI

There are no rural Indian groups other than the Choctaw. They are Federally connected and most of them are on reservation lands.

MISSOURI

There are no Indian groups in Missouri.

MONTANA

The rural Indian groups in Montana are reservation groups.

NEBRASKA

There are 1,000 or more rural Indians in northwestern Nebraska who are not on reservations. They are presumed to be Sioux and are effectively adjacent to the large Pine Ridge Reservation in neighboring South Dakota.

NEVADA

Churchill County.--There are probably about 100 rural Indians here of the former Austin Reservation of the Shoshone Tribe.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

There are no Indian communities in New Hampshire.

NEW JERSEY

There are no remaining Indian communities in New Jersey. However, about 100 of the Delaware Moors (noted under Kent and Sussex County, Delaware) are settled in Greenwich Township of Cumberland County, New Jersey. They are a distinct element in the population, but in New Jersey were listed in the Census as Moors rather than Indians.

NEW MEXICO

The large rural Indian population of New Mexico is either on, or connected with reservations.

NEW YORK

New York has a number of Indian reservations belonging to various tribes of the Iroquois, but the Iroquois receive only a token annual stipend from the Federal government. They do not have anything approaching the Federal services that the usual reservation Indians have, and for all practical purposes they should be considered as non-reservation Indians. Federal land trusteeship was terminated in 1948 and 1950.

Cattaraugus County.-- 930 rural Indians. About 550 of these Indians are on the Allegany reservation that extends along the Allegany river in the southern part of the county. These are mostly of the Seneca tribe and many speak the Seneca language. Much of the bottom land in this reservation was flooded within the last five years by the Kinzua Dam. Although the Indians were relocated and given Federal assistance in building new houses, there is a legacy of animosity and illwill resulting from this decision, which they consider a flagrant breach of their treaty with the government. Most of these Indians retain the Long House religion. The country surrounding the reservation is rather rough country, being the Northern border of the Appalachians, and the general level of income is below average, both for the Indians and the white population. In the same county, approximately 250 Indians, mainly Senecas, live on the Cattaraugus Reservation, in the northwest corner of the county. This reservation is discussed under Erie County.

NEW YORK (Cont'd)

Chautauqua County.--There are about 100 rural Indians in Chautauqua County, who are largely affiliated with the Cattaraugus reservation, in the northeastern corner of the county.

Erie County.--Erie County has about 1400 rural Indians. Most are on the Cattaraugus reservation in the southwestern corner of the county. They are primarily Senecas, with a variety of occupations. As with the other New York reservations, some of the people retained the Indian language and religion. Part of the Tonawanda Indian reservation lies in the northern part of Erie County. But most of it is in Niagara County.

Franklin County.--1700 rural Indians. This county has the St. Regis reservation located on the Canadian border. Population is mostly Mohawk. The majority are farmers and steel workers. Many Indians from this area have gone into the steel construction business in New York City and other large cities. The Mohawk language is still spoken.

Genesee County.--About 460 rural Indians. This is the Tonawanda Indian reservation, about 20 miles northeast of Buffalo along Tonawanda Creek. The residents are Seneca Indians, about 1/3 of whom follow the Long House religion. Over half still speak or understand Seneca. Some work in Buffalo, others work in nearby Akron, New York.

Niagara County.--1100 rural Indians. The Tuscarora Indian reservation is in this county about 4 miles northeast of Niagara Falls. The residents are members of the Tuscarora Indian tribe. Most now commute to various occupations in the Niagara Falls Metropolitan Area. These Indians are Christians, but there are many still retaining the native language.

Onondaga County.--1060 rural Indians. The Onondaga Indian reservation lies just a few miles directly south of Syracuse New York. The residents are mostly members of the Onondaga tribe, with some Oneidas and Cayugas. The area is technically rural but is easily within range of commuting to Syracuse. About 30% of the Indians are still following the religion of Handsome Lake.

Suffolk County.--200 rural Indians. Most of these Indians live on the Shinnecock reservation, which is a small State reservation near Southampton, dating back to the early colonial period. These people are considerably mixed, especially with the Negro population. They are within a booming county with plenty of job opportunities, but have had some difficulty obtaining adequate housing because of the common ownership of the land, which makes it difficult for the FHA to help them.

NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina has by far the largest number of rural nonreservation Indians.

Lumbee Indians.--28,750 rural, distributed as follows: Cumberland County 900, Harnett County 370, Hoke County 1,460, Robeson County, 24,500, Sampson County 875, Scotland County 645. The Lumbee are of tri-racial origin. They were essentially regarded before the Civil War as a troublesome, hard drinking class of free mulattoes, but in fact had a strong Indian tradition and lived apart from the general Free Negro population. During the Civil War some of them engaged in anti-Confederate bushwhacker activities that persisted after the war as gang-type robberies. Federal troops finally had to be called in in 1870 and the leader was killed. In the middle 1880's, a sympathetic State legislator obtained recognition for them as Indians, and special schools were set up. After this time they were enumerated in the Census as Indian. The school system eventually included a college, now Pembroke State College at Pembroke. In 1953, the Lumbee were recognized by Act of Congress as Indian, but without any claim to Federal services. They are mostly a poor rural population engaged in agriculture, both as small-scale owners and tenants, and as hired workers. Their rate of natural increase is very high, inasmuch as they have one of the highest fertility rates of any ethnic group in the Nation. Some have moved away to cities in recent years, with the largest single stream going to Baltimore, Maryland. The average income of employed men was less than \$1,000 at the time of the last Census, and average education was less than 8 grades.

Bladen County 265 Indians and Columbus County 860 Indians. These people use the tribal name Waccamaw. However, they are the same basic stock as the Lumbee, and their situation is similar.

Haliwa Indians.--1,000 total. Halifax County 537, Nash County 74, Warren County 407. The "Haliwa" are similar in tri-racial origin to the Lumbee, but did not emerge in official records as Indian until 1950. They have since established a private Indian school. They also have their own churches, and I believe the State legislature has recognized them as Indian. They live largely in a back-country tobacco farming section around a community called Hollister in the area where Halifax, Nash, and Warren counties adjoin. There has been considerable inbreeding for 200 years, and a number of the people suffer from an inheritable eye disease. The name "Haliwa" was coined about 10 years ago from the county names Halifax and Warren. Local whites previously called them "Issues".

NORTH CAROLINA (Cont'd)

Person County.--170 Indians. A tri-racial group living in tobacco farming country in Holloway Township, near the State line. About half of the group lives in Virginia and is discussed under Halifax County, Virginia. Recognized by the State of North Carolina as Indian since 1920.

Robeson County.--200-400 rural Indians other than the Lumbee. This group of mixed Indian descent is locally known as the "Smilings", after one of their principal surnames. They moved in from Sumter County, South Carolina beginning in the 1880's, apparently after their separate status in South Carolina had begun to deteriorate. They are of the same basic origin as the Lumbee, but the two groups have not fully accepted one another. I believe the "Smilings" have had a separate grade school and their own church. They are in farming county, not more than several miles from the town of Rowland.

NORTH DAKOTA

The rural Indians of North Dakota are on reservations or connected with them. A possible exception would be the "metis" of Pembina County who are of mixed French and Indian descent. They center around the community of Leroy, in St. Joseph Township. None was listed in the census as Indian in 1960, but 127 were in 1940. Other townships reported 140 Indians in 1930 who may have been metis. This population has been culturally distinctive, retaining much use of the French language and economically poorer than the general population.

OHIO

Highland County.--130 Indians. This group is not identified as Indian in the Census. Most are listed as white and a few as Negro. However, they have a definite Indian tradition and some past links with Indian relatives in Oklahoma. They consider themselves to be Cherokee. In 1965 or 1966 they organized a program of development and received an OEO grant as Indians. They live in the hollows of the Appalachian border near the community of Carmel and the settlement extends somewhat into Pike County. They are a poor hill-folk with a high incidence of welfare problems.

OKLAHOMA

All of the many former Indian reservations in Oklahoma have been terminated except that of the Osage tribe. Some were ended many years ago, several have been terminated since 1959. The Bureau of Indian Affairs still maintains agency offices in the State, however, and "assumes some responsibility" for the Indians. There is a very wide range of degree of Indian ancestry, and has been from the time that the Five Civilized Tribes and other eastern remnants were moved to the Indian Territory. Thus there are thousands of people in the State who are indistinguishable from white or from Negro, but who can trace part of their ancestry to persons who were on tribal roles. There has been much variation in the successive decennial census counts of Indians in Oklahoma because of the presence of so many persons of fractional Indian descent. Some Indians live in communities, others are dispersed in the population. The lack of reservations, with the resulting somewhat tenuous connection between the Indian population and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, combined with the large fractionally mixed population, makes it very difficult to say how many Indians there are in Oklahoma who are in need of additional Federal attention as Indians. A determination of which ones are in such need is dependent on particular local knowledge, county-by-county and tribe-by-tribe, and would have to be supplied by persons thoroughly familiar with local conditions. The numbers below are estimates of all rural Indians by counties (minimum of 100), with some comments on their situation where known.

Adair County.--3,055 Indians. Cherokee. Many are very poor. Median family income in 1959 was only \$1,530. Average educational level of adults only 6 years.

Atoka County.--415 rural Indians. Choctaw.

Blaine County.--650 rural Indians. Arapaho and Cheyenne.

Bryan County.--300 rural Indians. Cherokee, Chickasaw and Choctaw.

Caddo County.--2,275 rural Indians, belonging to a number of tribes. County contains a Bureau of Indian Affairs Area Office. Median family income \$1,925 in 1950.

Canadian County.--440 rural Indians. Arapaho.

Carter County.--430 rural Indians. Chickasaw and Choctaw.

Cherokee County.--2,430 rural Indians. Cherokee. Much poverty and low education, conditions not as bad as in Cherokee in Adair County.

OKLAHOMA (Cont'd)

Choctaw County.--475 rural Indians. Cherokee and Choctaw.

Cleveland County.--290 rural Indians. Shawnee.

Coal County.--315 Indians. Chickasaw and Choctaw.

Comanche County.--1,500 rural Indians. Comanche and Kiowa.

Cotton County.--230 rural Indians. Comanche.

Craig County.--380 rural Indians. Cherokee, Delaware and Shawnee.

Creek County.--575 rural Indians. Cherokee and Creek.

Custer County.--250 rural Indians. Cheyenne.

Delaware County.--2,090 Indians. Cherokee. Much poverty. Adult education level less than 7 years and median family income only \$1,650 in 1959. With adjacent Adair and Cherokee counties, Delaware forms a three-county hill area with about 7,500 Cherokees, a majority of whom are poor by any standards.

Dewey County.--245 Indians. Cheyenne.

Garvin County.--190 rural Indians. Cherokee.

Grady County.--120 rural Indians. Chickasaw.

Haskell County.--340 Indians. Choctaw.

Hughes County.--1,150 rural Indians. Cherokee, Creek, Seminole and Choctaw.

Johnston County.--580 rural Indians. Chickasaw and Choctaw.

Kay County.--935 rural Indians. Cherokee, Kaw, Osage, Ponca, Potawatomi, and Tonkawa.

Kiowa County.--540 rural Indians. Kiowa.

Latimer County.--665 Indians. Choctaw.

LeFlore County.--840 rural Indians. Cherokee and Choctaw.

Lincoln County.--180 rural Indians. Kickapoo, Sac and Fox, and Iowa.

McCurtain County.--1,820 rural Indians. Cherokee and Choctaw.

McIntosh County.--1,200 Indians. Cherokee and Creek.

Marshall County.--230 rural Indians. Chickasaw and Choctaw.

Mayes County.--765 rural Indians. Cherokee. Median education of adults was 7 years in 1960. Median family income was \$1,778. Nearly half of employed men were laborers in 1960, and 20 percent of the men were unemployed.

Murray County.--130 rural Indians. Chickasaw and Choctaw.

Muskogee County.--1,030 rural Indians. Cherokee, Creek, and Choctaw. Muskogee City has an area office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Noble County.--370 Rural Indians. Cherokee and Shawnee.

Okfuskee County.--975 rural Indians. Creek and Seminole.

Ottawa County.--695 rural Indians. About 7 different tribes. Better than average conditions.

Pawnee County.--545 rural Indians. Cherokee, Otoe and Missouri and Pawnee.

Payne County.--120 rural Indians. Sac and Fox.

Pittsburg County.--590 rural Indians. Chickasaw and Choctaw.

Pottawatomie County.--940 rural Indians. Cherokee, Choctaw, Kickapoo, Sac and Fox and Shawnee.

Pushmataha County.--570 Indians. Cherokee and Choctaw.

Roger Mills County.--260 Indians. Cheyenne and Arapaho.

Pontotoc County.--685 rural Indians. Chickasaw and Choctaw.

OKLAHOMA (Cont'd)

Rogers County.--360 rural Indians. Cherokee.

Seminole County.--1,580 rural Indians. Seminole, Cherokee, Creek and Choctaw.

Sequoyah County.--1,130 rural Indians. Cherokee.

Tulsa County.--1,180 rural Indians, Osage, Cherokee, Shawnee.

Wagoner County.--330 Indians. Cherokee and Creek.

Washington County.--340 rural Indians. Osage and Cherokee.

OREGON

Most of the Indian reservations and special Federal services for Indians in Oregon have been terminated in the last 15 years.

Klamath County.--1,200 rural Indians. Former Klamath Reservation. Better than average socio-economic status.

Coos County.--150, Curry County.--65, Douglas County.--150. Indians of various small tribes scattered along the southern Oregon coast.

Lincoln County.--310 Indians. Former Siletz Reservation. Better than average socio-economic status.

Harney County.--125 Indians. Paiute Indians on the former Burns Indian Colony lands.

Marion County.--215 Indians. Identity not known to me, but located in Chemawa and Clear Lake areas, a few miles north of Salem.

Polk County.--185 Indians. Indians living adjacent to the former Siletz and Grand Ronde reservations of neighboring counties.

Wasco County.--440 Indians. Indians of the former Umatilla Reservation. Low average income.

Yamhill County.--115 Indians. Largely resident on the former Grand Ronde reservation.

PENNSYLVANIA

No rural Indian communities.

RHODE ISLAND

Washington County.--300 Indians. Mixed-blood descendants of the Naragansett tribe. They formerly had a State reservation, which was abolished more than 100 years ago. Still maintain a separate church, but attend regular schools. Live in South Kingstown and Charlestown Towns. Sponsor a Fall festival. Economic conditions fairly good.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Lumbee Indians.--Dillon County 110, Marlboro County 110. This is the South Carolina contingent of the Lumbee Indians who are centered in Robeson County, North Carolina. Rather poor rural people. Census identification was more complete in 1950 when figures show Dillon 250, Marlboro 240 and Marion 115.

York County.--315 Indians. Catawba Indians. Located on a former reservation a few miles southeast of Rock Hill. Federal trusteeship of the land terminated in 1962. Largely employed off of their lands in cotton mills and other industries. They are not provided with Federal services.

SOUTH DAKOTA

For purposes of this compilation, all rural Indians of South Dakota are considered to be reservation connected.

TENNESSEE

There are no communities in Tennessee that are reported in the Census as Indian. Some basically white people of partial Indian background, who live in Scott County near the town of Oneida, and in Clay and Jackson Counties, have recently been making efforts to obtain Federal recognition as the Upper Cumberland River Cherokees, and have solicited the help of the Cooperative Extension Service. There are probably no more than several hundred persons of all ages involved in this effort in Tennessee and the adjacent area of McCreary County, Kentucky.

TEXAS

Polk County.--370 Indians. Residents of the former Alabama-Coushatta Reservation, near Livingston, Texas. Federal land trusteeship was terminated in 1955, but tribal members are still eligible for Federal educational and medical aid.

UTAH

Washington County.--100 rural Indians of the Paiute tribe on a former reservation.

VERMONT

There are no Indian communities in Vermont.

VIRGINIA

Amherst County.--290 Indians. A tri-racial mixed group of uncertain origin. Very low socio-economic status. Known contemptuously to the local population as "Issues" or "Johns". Situated about 15 miles north of Lynchburg. Episcopal church has maintained a mission school.

Caroline County.--83 Indians. King and Queen County.--64 Indians. This combined group straddles the border of the two counties about 12 to 15 miles southeast of Bowling Green. Known as the Rappahannock Indians. A tri-racial mixture, but with authentic Indian background. Counties have refused them Indian status on voting lists and other documents, but they have retained their distinctiveness.

Charles City County.--425 Indians. New Kent County.--64 Indians. The Chickahominy tribe. All quite mixed. Live largely around Samaria Church. Have their own school. Sponsor an annual harvest festival with the Pamunkey and Mataponi. Economic condition intermediate between whites and Negroes.

Halifax County.--120 Indians. A bi-state group whose community extends into Person County, N. C. Tri-racial origin. Tribal link not definitely known. Possibly a mixed remnant of the Saponi. In tobacco farming country several miles west of Virgilina. Many of the children have gone to school with the rest of the group in North Carolina, where they are officially recognized by the State as Indian.

King William County.--213 Indians. There are three small inter-related groups in this county. The Pamunkey live on a State reservation, dating from the early Colonial period, along the Pamunkey River. The Mataponi are several miles east on a small reserve, established at the same time, on the Mataponi River. The Upper Mataponi live in the central part of the county in an area known as Adamstown. All three groups are of tri-racial descent. Some pottery making survives among the Pamunkey. The Mataponi maintain a small museum. The Indians have their own churches and schools. The State provides no special services. The reservations simply provide a tax exempt residential area.

WASHINGTON

All Indians considered to be reservation connected.

WEST VIRGINIA

There are no Indian communities in West Virginia.

WISCONSIN

Menominee County.--2400 Indians. These are the Menominee Indians. Menominee County created in 1961 with the same boundaries as the former Menominee Reservation. The Indians comprise 92 percent of the county's population and control the government of the county. Federal trusteeship of the land of this tribe ended in 1961. The people are very heavily dependent on timber and saw mill operations. Economic and social conditions are above the average for Indian communities; but not good by national standards. Median family income in 1959 was only \$2638. Two-thirds of the houses were classed as deteriorating or dilapidated in 1960.

WYOMING

There are no communities not connected with reservations.

Prepared by: Calvin L. Beale
ERS -EDD
March 1968

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